

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

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**Albanian dissent confirmed**  
TIRANA, April 30 (R). — Albania's hard-line communist leadership said today it had uncovered a group of traitors who wanted to wreck the country's alliance with China and re-establish ties with Moscow.  
Party leader Enver Hoxha said unnamed "internal enemies and traitors" had been unmasked.  
The disclosure provided the first apparent confirmation of foreign reports that Albania, China's only political ally in Eastern Europe, had passed through a period of severe internal dissension, involving widespread purges since 1974.

Volume 1, Number 157  
AMMAN, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1976 — GAMADI AL AWWAL 2, 1396  
Price: 50 Fils

## Gromyko ends French visit; pledges to strengthen detente

PARIS, April 30 (Agencies). — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today that community leader Leonid Brezhnev would definitely visit France, indicating that the two countries' relations have been re-improved from being "frozen".  
Gromyko told a news conference in the Soviet embassy here that an agreement for Mr. Brezhnev to visit France "remains in force. The visit will definitely take place."  
The minister, who left for home shortly afterwards at the end of his three-day official visit, added that the exact dates for the visit would be arranged.

## Nazareth march set for today

TEL AVIV, April 30 (R). — Israeli police said today they have agreed to allow a May Day demonstration in Nazareth Saturday.

They had at first refused an application to hold the international labour day march through the Arab town.

Police claimed the demonstration was likely to create a disturbance, but permission was given when the municipal council undertook to maintain order and keep to a defined route.

Police and security forces will be standing by on May Day in Arab Jerusalem and in Arab cities of the occupied West Bank.

The Israeli Labour Party and the Histadrut trades union federation which used to hold May Day demonstrations in the past have not done so this year. A May Day appeal by the Histadrut published in the local press today called for "brotherhood between the races in our country. Let us ignore incitement," it said.

## If Cuban troops withdraw, U.S. willing to recognise Angolan republic

WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — A U.S. official today said the United States would be willing to recognize the new government in Angola if the 15,000 Cuban troops helped it win the civil war.

The official, who arrived here today, said he had met Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a brief visit on his tour of African states, said the presence of the Cubans was the sole obstacle to a normalisation of relations.

Dr. Kissinger said: "We will in principle to open relations with the Angolans with a view to normalizing relations and seeking cooperation, including economic development."

Kissinger declared: "We Angola well as a unified and independent state. But before we can do that, we must see that Angola's intentions respect to the presence of Cuban troops on its soil."

A senior official said the Secretary's speech invited a formal statement that the United States intended a reasonable timetable for withdrawal of the Cubans if it moved towards normalisation.

Kissinger arrived in Libreville Zaire where he discussed possible threat to Zaire from Cubans and an estimated 50,000 Soviet tanks in Angola.

President Mobutu Sese Seko told reporters in Kinshasa he had received assurances the Soviet Union and Cuba would not be beyond Angola's borders.

The president said he wanted U.S. assistance to strengthen security of his country. The U.S. State Department said it plans to increase credits to Zaire from \$19

## Kaddoumi continues talks with Chinese leaders in Peking

PEKING, April 30 (Agencies). — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met here today with a top official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and reaffirmed China's support for the Palestinian resistance movement. Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, chief of the PLO political department, who has been here with a PLO delegation since Tuesday, declared after the 90-minute meeting that the Vice-Premier emphasised "China's firm position in its support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people against Zionism, imperialism and hegemonism."

He said Mr. Li told him China's position was one "of principle." Mr. Kaddoumi expressed thanks to the Vice-Premier from PLO leader Yasser Arafat, other leaders of the movement and the Palestinian people for China's support of their cause.

Asked about China's material aid to the PLO, a member of the PLO delegation said that had been defined last July during talks between Chinese leaders and a delegation from Fatah, largest of the Palestinian movements, which is also headed by Mr. Arafat.

China had supplied "continuous" aid since the establishment of relations between the PLO and Peking in 1965, the PLO delegate added, without offering details.

Mr. Kaddoumi said he and Mr. Li exchanged views on the international situation, problems in the Middle East and particularly the Palestinian struggle.

Since their arrival in the Chinese capital, members of the PLO delegation have had about 12 hours of talks with Chinese leaders.

They met for three-hour sessions with Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Ying and for more than an hour with Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua before today's meeting with Mr. Li.

Mr. Li has made few public appearances lately and his absence earlier in the week when leading politburo members received military and army guards wounded during the Tien An Men Square riot prompted speculation that he might be out of favour.



NAVAL POWER. — Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin (2nd from left) is pictured listening to Commander David F. Chandler, captain of the U.S. guided missile destroyer Mahan, Friday. The Mahan, on a rest and recreation call at Haifa, is a ship of the American Sixth Fleet. It is also the first Navy ship to visit Israel in 13 years. (AP wirephoto).

## Peres, Rabin back policy of more Jewish settlements

TEL AVIV, Apr. 30 (R) Defence Minister Shimon Peres repeated today that he saw nothing wrong in establishing Jewish villages in the occupied West Bank.

Interviewed by the trade union daily Davar Mr. Peres said order must be maintained and squatters could not be allowed to take the law into their own hands. But there was no reason why Israeli settlement in the area should not continue.

Mr. Peres was speaking amid mounting controversy within Israel over settlement in the mountainous area captured in 1967.

The cabinet is due to debate the issue shortly and is expected to decide whether a group of 125 settlers will be allowed to stay on at a makeshift new village at Kfar Kadum, near the northern city of Nablus.

The Defence Minister said the hills of Samaria — where the Kfar Kadum settlement is located — were just as strategic for Israel's defence as the occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

Interviewed on the same subject in the independent newspaper Haaretz, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the Gush Emunim (faith bloc), whose members set up the Kfar Kadum camp, was "a group which acts outside the law and itself decides what is permissible and what is not."

But Mr. Rabin repeated that the River Jordan should remain Israel's defensive border and strategic settlements should be made in the West Bank at sites chosen by the government.

The Prime Minister said he regretted the deaths of Arabs during recent clashes with Israeli military forces in the West Bank, as well as in Arab-dominated areas of Israel, but claimed it was the strong measures taken which had brought about the present quiet.

The newly elected Arab mayors in the West Bank should concentrate on municipal affairs, he added.

"Any attempt to introduce political issues into their activities will be met with strong measures by Israel," he said.

## Israel's U.N. delegate defends Vorster visit

UNITED NATIONS, April 30 (R). — Israel last night rejected criticism by Arab and other states of a recent visit to that country by South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Speaking in the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc), Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog said: "If you are suggesting that the visit of Mr. Vorster and his ministers must be interpreted as an endorsement of his government's policies, then this conclusion surely applies to all countries where such visits have taken place... you cannot be selective in this matter."

He added: "Let us set out the whole list of all visits by all leaders to all countries, and let us discuss them and analyse the significance of each visit."

## Lebanese parliamentary session to select new president is postponed

BEIRUT, April 30 (Agencies). — The scheduled parliamentary session to select a new Lebanese president Saturday has been postponed, and speaker Kamel As'ad will shortly announce when the nation's 98 deputies will meet to choose a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh, parliamentary sources said tonight.

It is expected that Mr. As'ad will announce the date of the new session late tonight or tomorrow.

The postponement was due to opposition to holding the vote tomorrow, May 1, on the part of the nation's leftist groups headed by Mr. Kamal Jumblatt, as well as by the National Liberal Party of Camille Chamoun.

The postponement followed sporadic exchanges of machinegun and mortar fire today all along the front splitting this capital.

Parliament was supposed to vote tomorrow in a house on the front accessible to legislators whether they lived in eastern Beirut or western Beirut.

But few people ventured into the streets in that neighbourhood today because of the shooting.

Heavier gunfire broke out near the port this afternoon, and spread all along the front to the southeastern suburbs.

Mortar shells fell on the Nabaa neighbourhood, a Moslem enclave behind the lines of the rightist militia.

Mortar blasts and sniper fire killed a dozen people there, witnesses said.

Eddy Chamoun, a nephew of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, was kidnapped in Beirut late this morning, various sources said.

This caused the representative of the minister's party to withdraw in protest from the High Military Committee attempting to enforce the truce, a reliable source reported.

The party complained of the grim merely because of his political views.

Millions of visitors from abroad, including hundreds of thousands from Arab countries, had visited the holy places in Israel, he stated.

Ambassador Herzog said there were no better witnesses to Israel's support for moves to eliminate racism than "our African brothers — with many of whose countries to this day, I am proud to say, we are continuing our development cooperation."

[Continued on page 6]

## Moro government resigns in Italy

ROME, April 30 (AFP). — Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro and his government have resigned, a cabinet member said here tonight.

Mr. Moro was meanwhile seeing President Giovanni Leone immediately after a cabinet meeting.

In a session of parliament today, Premier Moro indicated he would not seek a vote of confidence, but rather called a cabinet meeting during which the decision to resign was made.

He is resigning on the basis that he no longer has a governing majority in parliament, in view of the fact that several political parties who had supported him have now decided to abstain in any parliamentary votes.

In a speech before parliament, he blamed the Socialist Party for "letting him down." He said one of the conditions the Socialists presented for their support was that Mr. Moro include the Communist Party in his coalition government.

kidnapping to its adversaries the Nasserites — the main group of leftist militia.

A Nasserite spokesman said his group had been trying all afternoon to find out who had captured the nephew.

The left had objected to Saturday's election date, saying it had been fixed with undue haste, and accused Syria of exerting pressure to secure the election of the candidate of its choice, Central Bank Governor Elias Sarkis.

The loose, leftwing coalition headed by Mr. Junblatt — widely regarded as the most influential politician here — feels that it has not had enough time to drum up support for the man it favours, Mr. Raymond Edde.

A group of 28 deputies in parliament introduced another complicating element into the maze of pre-election politicking by announcing they would look for a third candidate to avoid a divisive conflict over the two front-runners.

[Continued on page 6]

## Soviet embassy blast in Peking work of saboteurs

PEKING, April 30 (R). — China tonight blamed a "counter-revolutionary" saboteur for an explosion outside the Soviet embassy here which the Russians say killed two Chinese soldiers.

The statement is a virtual admission that a Chinese was responsible. It added to speculation of continuing political unrest in the wake of leadership changes and political violence in the capital.

Counter-revolutionaries is Peking's jargon for serious law-breakers and is normally used only of Chinese.

Two Western diplomats meanwhile said they were informed by Soviet envoys that yesterday afternoon's blast was caused by a bomb and occurred when a group of Chinese were stopped by guards as they tried to enter the embassy compound.

According to this account two sentries died and another Chinese.

[Continued on page 6]

## Greek Cypriots will accept federation

NICOSIA, Apr. 30 (AFP) — The Greek Cypriot government disclosed today that it had offered to agree to a federation with a Turkish Cypriot area covering no more than 20 per cent of the island. That would be half of the area now under Turkish control.

This was one of the propositions handed to Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash on April 8 but rejected by his side. The text if the Greek Cypriot propositions was made public today for the first time. They included the following principles:

— "Cyprus forms a single territory and union of the island with Greece and its partition are excluded."

— The island should consist of a federation rather than a confederation.

— An agreement to settle the Cyprus problem should stipulate the withdrawal of all foreign armies and the return of refugees to their homes under conditions of security.

The Turkish Cypriots have labeled these propositions "unrealistic," and complained that they failed to include concrete territorial proposals with a map showing the proposed dividing lines between the two ethnic zones.

Mr. Denkash also said that only minor modifications could be envisaged in the zone under Turkish control, which now covers about 40 per cent of the island.

## Smith seeks Rhodesian "national coalition"

SALISBURY, Apr. 30 (Agencies). — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today he had created a "national coalition" by naming African tribal chiefs to his government, and denied that the move was mere window dressing.

He told a news conference here that the appointment of the chiefs this week was the beginning of a new initiative, a continuing exercise, and more steps would be announced "as and when we are ready."

Mr. Smith appeared to rule out the possibility of an early resumption of talks with the African National Council (ANC), the black nationalist movement which seeks an end to white minority rule here.

Asked if he would resume the talks, he said: "I am trying to prove that the majority of black Rhodesians support me in the objective I am aiming for."

He was non-committal on the indication by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger this week that the United States would be prepared to help in achieving a settlement in Rhodesia.

## Royal willing to recognise Angolan republic

WASHINGTON, April 30 (R). — A U.S. official today said the United States would be willing to recognize the new government in Angola if the 15,000 Cuban troops helped it win the civil war.

The official, who arrived here today, said he had met Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a brief visit on his tour of African states, said the presence of the Cubans was the sole obstacle to a normalisation of relations.

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Published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD  
Subscription:  
In Jordan — J.D. 20  
Other Countries:  
J.D. 20 plus postage

## No need for surprise

It seems a surprise to no one when Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres reiterated Friday that he saw nothing wrong in establishing Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory, the West Bank to be specific.

Mr. Peres said that the illegal settlement at Kafr Qaddum (Kadun to the Israelis) in the Nablus district was just as strategically motivated for defence purposes as the Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights.

To accept Mr. Peres' premises is to join him in the belief that Israel's security needs (whether real or imagined) and the fact that the Jews in Israel are descended from the people who occupied Palestine over 2000 years ago justify everything. The defence of Israel, it would seem (even if Israel is not threatened) takes precedence over all else; it is beyond good and evil.

Anything from the expropriation of Arab lands, the annexation of occupied Arab territory, encroachments on Arab and Islamic holy places — in short the slow digestion of the West Bank into the state of Israel — is the natural consequence of Israel's need for defensive space and a homeland for the Jews.

One cannot blame Mr. Peres, or Menachem Begin or the Gush Emunim movement or the Likud (right wing opposition party) or the National Religious Party for their irredentist claims. One cannot blame them for wanting to take possession of land that once belonged to their ancestors and for pursuing the quest for a Jewish homeland to its logical conclusion — any more than one could have blamed Adolf Hitler for wanting to take all land that was once German or to gather all Germans within the Fatherland.

After Hitler's claims to other people's land and his quest for Lebensraum (living-space) were met by initial concessions on the part of the then British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain.

But everyone knows that to meet territorial ambitions and aggressive claims with concessionary measures is to encourage an insatiable thirst. Chamberlain tried it in 1938 and he went home crying after having signed the Munich Pact.

We are now where that led.

The United States is presently following a somewhat similar approach (in substance) with Mr. Peres and the hawkish clique in Israel. The United States frowns (occasionally) on Israeli measures such as the appropriation and annexation of Arab land. At the same time, it follows a concessionary policy with regard to Israel's territorial ambitions. What else does it mean for the U.S. to follow up Secretary of State's speech on the above mentioned Israeli measures with a veto cast against a resolution that would have made that criticism official and binding?

When all is said and done, it means for President Ford to kick up a fuss over an additional \$500 million aid to Israel for the interim period between fiscal years and then to make it known that he is willing to consider a compromise plan that would give Israel \$100 million in additional aid?

If that is not a concessionary policy, then what is? How then can we blame Mr. Peres, any more than we could have blamed Mr. Hitler?

Why then should we be surprised at what Mr. Peres says?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Sharq al-Jadid applauded the recent visit of His Highness the Crown Prince's visits to the Crown Prince Hassan to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

These initiatives, the paper says, come within the efforts of Prince Hassan to secure success for the Jordanian Development Plan, to equip himself with similar plans being carried out by these brotherly states, and to widen the realm of cooperation and exchange of expertise to make these plans successful locally and on a regional level.

The paper is certain that Prince Hassan's discussions with the Saudi leadership — notably King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz — should have been fruitful in view of his all-comprising knowledge of Jordan's development programmes, by which Jordan is expected, when these programmes are completed, to realise its role in providing the brotherly countries with talents and know-how, and also in view of the expressed readiness of Saudi Arabia to uphold Jordan's development schemes and re-in-

force its capabilities. "Likewise, the Crown Prince's visits to the three other Arab countries are expected to be no less successful and fruitful," the paper concludes.

Under the heading "The Wicked Trap," Al Dustour refers to a "Washington plot to deliver a new blow to Arab ranks and to the Palestine resistance movement alike, through an American offer to Syria — which has already failed — to disengage itself from the resistance movement for an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan..."

The "plot" is viewed by the paper as meaning that U.S. endeavours in the area are not intended to achieve peace... but rather to drive more wedges between the Arabs and encircle and suffocate the resistance movement. Such crooked behaviour, the paper adds, stigmatises Washington as an adversary of the Arabs, instead of being an impartial mediator.

The paper gives a series of incidents which the U.S., it says, had already practiced in the occupied Arab lands...



The American expedition, 1975.

## Archaeologist searches for clues on life in "rose red" city

Archaeologists have long known much about the evolution of the Nabataean capital of Petra, whose period of ascendancy began in late Hellenistic times, around 300 B.C., and lasted until the Roman take-over in 106 A.D. But there are cloudy spots in their knowledge of the city's past.

That's why for the past two summers an American archaeological expedition, led by Dr. Philip C. Hammond of the University of Utah, has been excavating among the "rose-red" ruins of Petra in southwest Jordan.

Their search has uncovered valuable clues to the domestic and cultural life of the Nabataeans, an Arab people who for some five centuries controlled one of the ancient world's most important trade routes.

According to Dr. Carney Gavin of Harvard University's Semitic Museum, Nabataean scholars disagree on the chronology of the most notable kings of Petra. He mentions, also, that there is some debate as to whether the remarkable stone buildings of Petra are tombs, palaces or banqueting halls.

But perhaps the least known part of this rose-coloured city's past is the character of Nabataean domestic life.

What was daily existence — from preparing the family meal to religious observances — really like in the shadows of Petra's pink and yellow sandstone cliffs?

It was with an eye to this question, especially, that the American expedition began its excavations in the summers of 1974 and 1975.

Dr. Hammond and his team of graduate students decided to concentrate on the expanse of open ground ringed by the rock walls and outcroppings that hold Petra's famous sculpted tombs.



Winged lion temple decoration.

This area constituted the centre of the ancient city, but — due, probably, to the imposing presence of the rock-hewn monuments — its layered record of Nabataean domestic life was not explored by archaeologists until 1958.

Since then there have been a number of excavations in the central part of Petra; Dr. Hammond himself participated in four digs previous to the ones in 1974-75.

Using sophisticated gear for measuring the density and resistivity of soil, the American expedition carried out one of the largest preliminary electronic surveys of an archaeological site ever attempted.

The survey narrowed some 18 acres of potentially promising excavation sites down to 39 prime locations. Of these 39, Dr. Hammond and his aides chose two for actual digging.

Careful removal of layer upon layer of rubble and dirt from the first site soon revealed a wall dating to Petra's Byzantine period, about 320 A.D.

Future digging reached into earlier Nabataean remains. At this level, the archaeologists began to see the outlines of a small-roomed structure, with portions of neatly plastered interior wall still intact.

The array of cookingware fragments, plus the presence of a hearth and a millstone, probably indicate that this was the private quarters of an average Nabataean family. As Dr. Hammond comments, "The door of the life of the people has now been opened."

At the second site excavated in the summer of 1975, Dr. Hammond and his crew hit upon a major find — the jumbled remains of a large temple.

It was dubbed the "Temple of the Winged Lions" after the carved feline figures on the tops of its columns; these statues, says Dr. Hammond, tie the Nabataean culture to the religious and cultic traditions of surrounding Syria

## King Hussein fetes 2 anniversary as sovereign

AMMAN. — Jordan Sunday celebrates the 24th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne. On the occasion, the Jordan News Agency recalls that His Majesty, since 1952, has strived and succeeded in making out of Jordan a modern Arab state, faithful to its Arab heritage.

In the domestic field, His Majesty launched the three year development plan then the present five year plan. The two plans aim to provide the Jordanian citizen with a higher standard of living, better living conditions and a prosperous and secure future, the agency recaps.

In the Arab field, King Hussein has nurtured closer economic and social cooperation between Jordan and Arab countries, to fulfil the natural aspirations of the Arab nation for unity.

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Thursday, May 13, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

Tickets are on sale at Al Ahli Club and the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

هكذا من النقص



## American Indians: Third world force in U.S.

YORK, April 30 (AFP). — Last year the Indians received \$85.8 million in royalties for the natural resources on their reserves, and they hope to see that figure soar in the years to come. Particularly as the mining companies, at least, are ready to renegotiate.

As well as more money, the Indians want the right to take direct part in coal and oil exploitation as associates of the companies for example, the Navajos recently concluded a uranium-prospecting agreement which provides for association with the company production rate. The Blackfeet have concluded a similar deal over oil with the Dawson Oil Company.

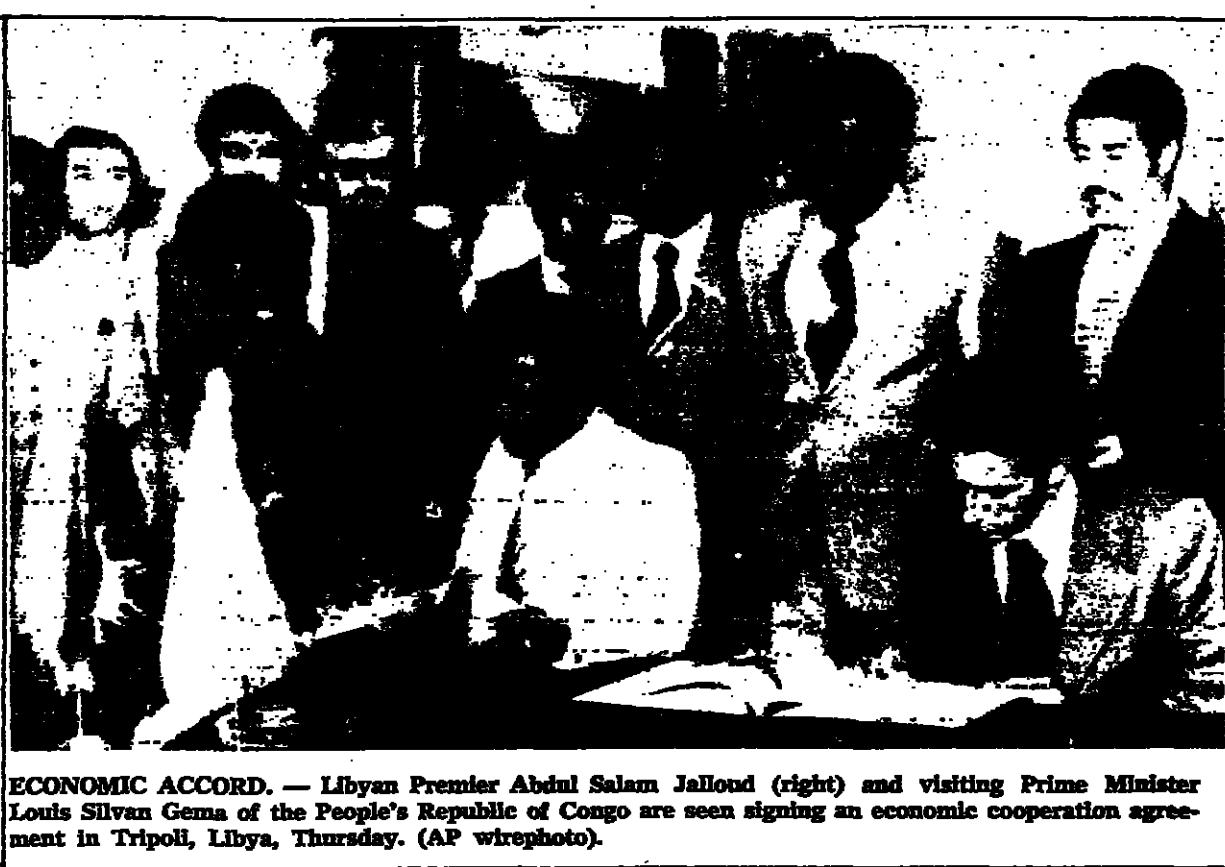
The Indians, traditionally close to nature, also want to ensure that the exploitation of their resources does not damage the environment. Many of them are flatly opposed to any exploitation whatsoever of the reserves' mineral resources.

All of which generally reflects the increasingly nationalist sentiment prevailing among American Indian tribes. At a time when white Americans are celebrating a bicentennial to which the Indians are indifferent or even hostile, they may have found a common cause that will give material form to the confrontation movement that began in 1973 at wounded knee.

## Earthquake hits Kars in Turkey

ANKARA, April 30 (AFP). — A fresh tremor shook the Ardahan and Susus areas of the earthquake-prone province of Kars on the Turkish-Soviet border early today, killing at least four people and injuring many others, authorities said.

Inhabitants in the area have been sleeping in tents as a precaution against earthquakes, about 50 of which have shaken the area this month.



ECONOMIC ACCORD. — Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud (right) and visiting Prime Minister Louis Sylvan Gama of the People's Republic of Congo are seen signing an economic cooperation agreement in Tripoli, Libya, Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

## U.S. concerned over S. Korean crackdown on non-communists

HONG KONG — President Park Chung Hee of South Korea appears resigned to going it alone.

Western diplomats say that the President's recent crackdown on his domestic political opponents reveals a belief on his part that no matter what he does, American support for his government will decline dramatically within the next few years.

"Park figures American support is good for only three to five years," said one diplomat, speculating on the reasons for the actions by Mr. Park that seem to be eroding American public support for South Korea.

U.S. government officials late last week were advising against any significant reduction in the number of American troops stationed in South Korea — currently estimated at about 42,000. However, Rep. Donald H. Fraser (D) of Minnesota urged a gradual troop withdrawal over the next

several years and a reduction of U.S. military assistance to South Korea.

The Korean government's arrest last month of a number of prominent opposition politicians and Christian leaders triggered sharp criticism in the American press and a public expression of concern for the U.S. State Department.

But a number of Western experts, including Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, are convinced that the United States can do little to dissuade Mr. Park from pursuing a hardline against his noncommunist opponents.

The feeling in the U.S. State Department seems to be that any action so drastic as the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea would at this time have a "destabilising" effect on the situation on the Korean peninsula, where heavily armed North and South Korean soldiers confront each other across a 2 1/2-mile-wide demilitarised zone.

Mr. Park appears fairly certain that the United States, having so recently suffered its defeat in Vietnam, dares not withdraw those troops in the immediate future. At the same time, Mr. Park is said to be skeptical of the American's long-term staying power. He is reported to have been appalled by the way in which the United States pulled out of Vietnam last year.

The United States is committed to completing a programme for the modernisation of the South Korean armed forces that is expected to take a few more years. President Park has spoken of attaining military self-sufficiency within four to five years.

Mr. Park appears to think that tolerating even the mildest dissent would be interpreted by his opponents as a sign of weakness. The opposition politicians and Christian leaders who last month called in a public declaration for his resignation and a return to democratic government were hardly in a position to endanger the Park regime.

The upshot was the arrest of a number of prominent politicians, Christian leaders, and former university professors. Eleven persons were accused of plotting to overthrow the government and incite a "mass uprising."

The alleged chief organiser of the plot was Kim Dae Jung, the former political party leader who ran unsuccessfully against President Park in the 1971 elections.

If the arrest of Mr. Kim had occurred two years ago, there might have been an uproar in neighbouring Japan and pressure from the Japanese to secure his release. The Japanese were outraged when Mr. Kim was abducted from a Tokyo hotel room in August 1972, apparently by agents of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

But the Japanese are preoccupied with the Lockheed scandal. The passage of time as well as efforts by both the Korean and Japanese governments to improve relations have taken much of the steam out of Japanese indignation over the kidnapping of Mr. Kim.

And the killing of President Park's wife more than 18 months ago by a Korean resident of Japan gave the South Korean government an argument against the Japanese.

## Humphrey's withdrawal opens way for Democratic Party unity

NEW YORK, April 30 (AFP). — Only a few hours after Senator Hubert Humphrey withdrew as an active candidate for the democratic nomination for the U.S. presidency there were growing calls for unified support for the candidate of Georgia ex-Governor Jimmy Carter.

The governor of New Jersey publicly declared his support for Mr. Carter and urged the 36 other Democrat governors to back Mr. Carter's campaign.

The prestigious New York Times described Sen. Humphrey's decision as a "poignant event."

Sen. Humphrey — H.H. as he is known in political circles — has cherished the dream of being president since he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis in 1945.

Three times — in 1960, 1968 and 1972 — he lost out in attempts for the presidency.

His decision yesterday, made with "a heavy heart," means that Mr. Carter will now in all likelihood win the party ticket at the democratic convention in New York in July.

Beyond personal considerations, there is no lack of political reasons behind Humphrey's voluntary withdrawal. There was doubt whether a move to block Mr. Carter's progress would succeed. No such move has ever succeeded in recent years: Adlai Stevenson lost out to John Kennedy in 1960 and Sen. Humphrey himself failed to stop George McGovern in 1972.

If at 65 years of age Sen. Humphrey had set out to "stop Carter" and failed, it would have meant an inglorious end to his political career.

Furthermore, it is re-election year for him in Minnesota, and he is hoping no doubt to succeed Mike Mansfield as leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate. He thus had much to lose.

## Hebron Mayor talks to American group

JERUSALEM, April 30 (R). — The newly-elected mayor of Hebron in the occupied West Bank said Thursday the only solution to the Palestinian problem is the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

A spokesman for a group known as American Professors for a Middle East Peace told reporters Mayor Fahd Kawasma had said at a meeting with the visitors that he and the other mayors elected to office earlier this month should not be regarded as spokesmen for the Palestinian people since only the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has this right.

## Main causes for Britain's troubles

LONDON, Apr. 30 (AFP). — The past year's political events in Britain do not indicate that the country's ability to compete in the world has deteriorated, the Financial Times suggested today in an article dealing with the "hideous background of British industrial failure."

The article, by David Watt and entitled "Thoughts about the Stirling Farrago," asked if the Labour government's policies could cure strikes, bad workmanship, unmet delivery dates and lack of will.

David Watt listed what he saw as the main causes of Britain's trouble:

- 1) "From the industrial revolution we have inherited an embattled working class sub-culture, which we have not yet succeeded in absorbing into the totality of British life."

- 2) "From our imperial past we have inherited an educational system under which, until recently, far too many resources were concentrated on producing leaders for non-industrial tasks and far too few on improving the general intelligence and technical knowledge of the population at large."

These aspects "stare one in the face," and they would take decades to put right, the article went on.

David Watt said: "A labour government... is actually making it even more certain that the best recipients of scarce educational resources will tend to go into non-industrial jobs."

The squeeze on profits in the private sector, the freeze of managerial know how and the attack on managerial perks can all be said to have this kind of effect.

One of the fundamental problems was the attitude of the working class to the rest of society. Industrial workers could be brought "back to the fold" in wartime, but "in peacetime fraternity has been rare indeed."

The article concluded: "It is foolish to deny the possibility that beneficial practical effects will accrue to a society with our historical problems from the attempt to draw the most representative working class institutions into close collaboration with the government, even if it means paying a price."

"On the whole the political balance sheet of the past year does not justify the charge that our situation has deteriorated, and with it our ability to compete in the world."

## Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein

and through the sponsorship of THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ARTS THE BRITISH COUNCIL presents the

## NEW LONDON BALLET

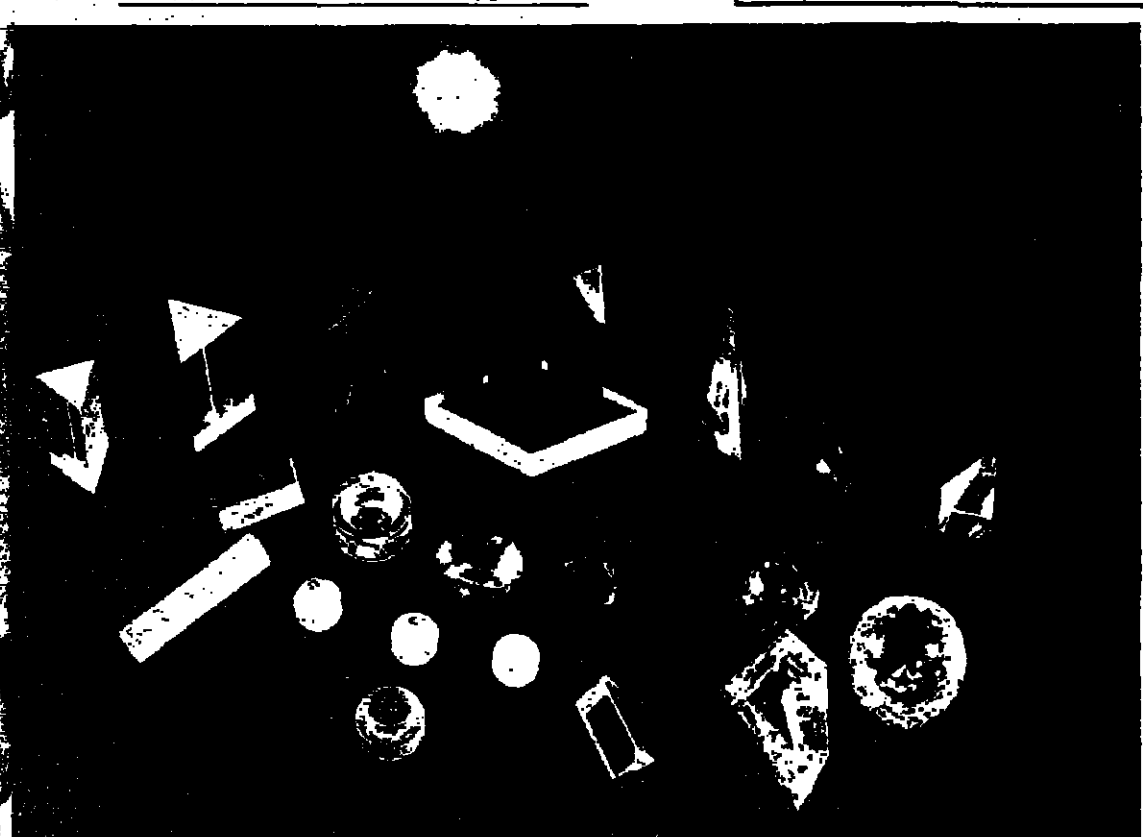
with GALINA SAMSOVA and ANDRE PROKOVSKY in

OTHELLO . . . . . music by Liszt  
VESPRE . . . . . music by Verdi  
SOFT BLUE SHADOWS . . . . . music by Faure  
Choreography by Prokovsky and Darrell

at THE PALACE OF CULTURE

GALA PERFORMANCE THURSDAY 6th MAY  
PUBLIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY 8th MAY at 8.00 p.m.

Tickets for May 8th J.D. 1.000 and 500 flls.  
Available from The British Council, Goethe Institute, French Centre, American Centre, Azizieh Stores, Jordan University Bookshop, Lebanon Grocery and at the gate.  
Block Bookings Available from the British Council.  
All proceeds to go to the Society for Mentally Retarded Children.



man-made stones, created in one of the laboratories of the Lebedev Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, were christened "flamites," after the Russian abbreviation of one of the institute. Scientists were working on new materials for lasers. They had another task, to create electricity-conducting materials able to sustain heat of up to 2,000 degrees centigrade oxidizing. Such materials were needed in metallurgy, MGD-generator technology and other es of science and engineering. To obtain new materials with these unique properties it was de- alloy oxides in a high-frequency induction furnace. By adding dyes, the scientists obtained of various colours and hues, which, naturally, attracted the attention of jewellers. However, & engineering are going to be the main fields where flamites will be applied. They are excellent als for lenses, prisms, laser elements and other optical parts. The scientists believe that the me- vacuum induction melting makes for a large variety of crystals, which can be used to make blades, electrodes and many other articles exposed to high temperatures. All the articles pic- here — lenses, prisms, etc. — are made of flamites.



## Bolivia threatens failure of international tin agreement

LONDON, Apr. 30 (AFP) — The announcement that Bolivia, one of the world's major tin producers, has refused to sign the new international agreement has prompted the Tin Council to send a high-powered delegation to La Paz to discuss the situation with the Bolivian President, council sources revealed today.

The Executive Chairman, Harold Allen, and the council's two vice-chairmen, M.D.C. Johnson, of Britain, and Sirman Widiat, of Indonesia, left London late last Thursday for Bolivia.

Because of this sudden move, the special meeting of the council to discuss price ranges and export controls, scheduled for Tuesday, has been postponed 24 hours to allow time for the return of the delegation.

The seriousness of the threat to the new tin agreement, due to come into force on July 1, is borne out by the fact the absence of Bolivia, the world's second largest producer after Malaysia, would mean that part of the agreement would have to be renegotiated — a time-consuming process. It would also harm the image of this agreement, which has been held up a model for other commodities to follow.

Some trade sources have suggested that the move by Bolivia, said to be the world's costliest producer, is a ploy before next week's council meeting to secure higher price ranges. Just six weeks ago the council raised the floor price of the current (fourth) agreement, but left the ceiling price unchanged at 1,100 Malaysian dollars per 133 lb.

Market prices are currently hovering around the ceiling price, checked by substantial selling.

At next week's it is expected, there will be firm pressure from producers to lift this ceiling to enable better returns to meet rising costs, but this will be equally firmly resisted by consuming countries to avoid a rise in domestic inflation.

At present, four producing countries have signed the new agreement — Malaysia, Thailand, Nigeria and Australia — and 13 consumers — Britain, France, United States, Denmark, West Germany, Japan, Austria, Soviet Union, Belgium/Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Eire. These signatures have yet to be ratified by their respective governments.

The two producers, apart from Bolivia, which have not yet signed are Indonesia and Zaire, while nine consuming members of the present agreement have still not signified approval: Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Italy, South Korea, Poland, Spain and Turkey.

The official closing date for signing is tomorrow.

## Portugal receives 1st instalment of U.S. aid

LISBON, Apr. 30 (AFP) — American ambassador Frank Carlucci today presented the Portuguese government with a cheque for \$17 million to be used to aid returnees of Portugal's former colonies.

The cheque is the first instalment of an American gift of \$35 million which will be used to provide medical treatment, clothing and housing.



**NIGHT LAUNCH FOR NORTH SEA.** — Under a blaze of light, one of the largest concrete gravity offshore platform structures to be built in Britain is floated out during the night from the construction yard at Ardyne Point in Argyllshire, Scotland. It measures 160 by 100 metres and consists of 64 concrete cells which when completed will be capable of storing one million barrels of oil. Four concrete columns will be added in the next stage of construction.

## Britain achieves oil self-sufficiency by 1980

LONDON, Apr. 30 (R) — Britain could be producing half its oil next year, bringing important relief to the country's international debt burden, an official report showed.

The report provides encouragement for an economy which in recent weeks, has seen the pound sterling take a serious battering. Oil strikes over the past year have gone ahead faster than ever before, the report went on.

A simultaneous company announcement by British Petroleum (BP) said that its wells off Scotland should by next year be bringing in up to an annual 20 million tonnes of oil. This is more than a fifth of present British consumption which last year ran at 90 million tonnes.

Such a flow could cut nearly £1,000 million off the British trade deficit.

The official report was accompanied by a statement to parliament from Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr. Benn said that 1975 had been "an outstandingly successful year" for Britain's offshore oil exploration.

Prospecting rigs made 54 new discoveries, nearly as many as in the previous five years of exploration.

Proven reserves of oil in the British sector of the North Sea per cent, from 1,060 million tonnes to 1,350 million tonnes, during the past year.

The estimate of total recoverable reserves from this area was still estimated to lie between 3,000 and 4,500 tonnes.

Experts were still confident that Britain could reach its target of oil self-sufficiency by 1980.

## British bookies kept busy

LONDON, Apr. 30 (R) Britons bet more than £2,078 million on horse and dog races in the last financial year, according to official betting tax figures released today by the customs and excise department.

The total, for the year ending March 31, was 11 per cent higher than last year.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling	608.0	614.0
French franc	71.0	71.2
Swiss franc	131.4	131.8
German mark	130.5	130.5
Iraqi dinar	930.0	938.0
Saudi riyal	93.1	93.5
Syrian pound	82.8	83.3
Egyptian pound	465.0	465.0
Lebanese pound	124.2	125.4
U.A.E. dirham	83.2	83.2

## Fruits of the bathroom boom

LONDON, (LPS) — In the last 25 years or so, what might be called a "bathroom boom" has spread throughout Europe, engendered by various influences. Among them were industrialised building and the need to save space and weight; rising living standards and changing tastes that demanded better designs; and new materials—mainly plastics—that met those demands and, while doing so, forced a liberation of design on the conventional bathroom materials—china and cast-iron—in order to compete. Colour also came into the bathroom: at first pastel "standard"

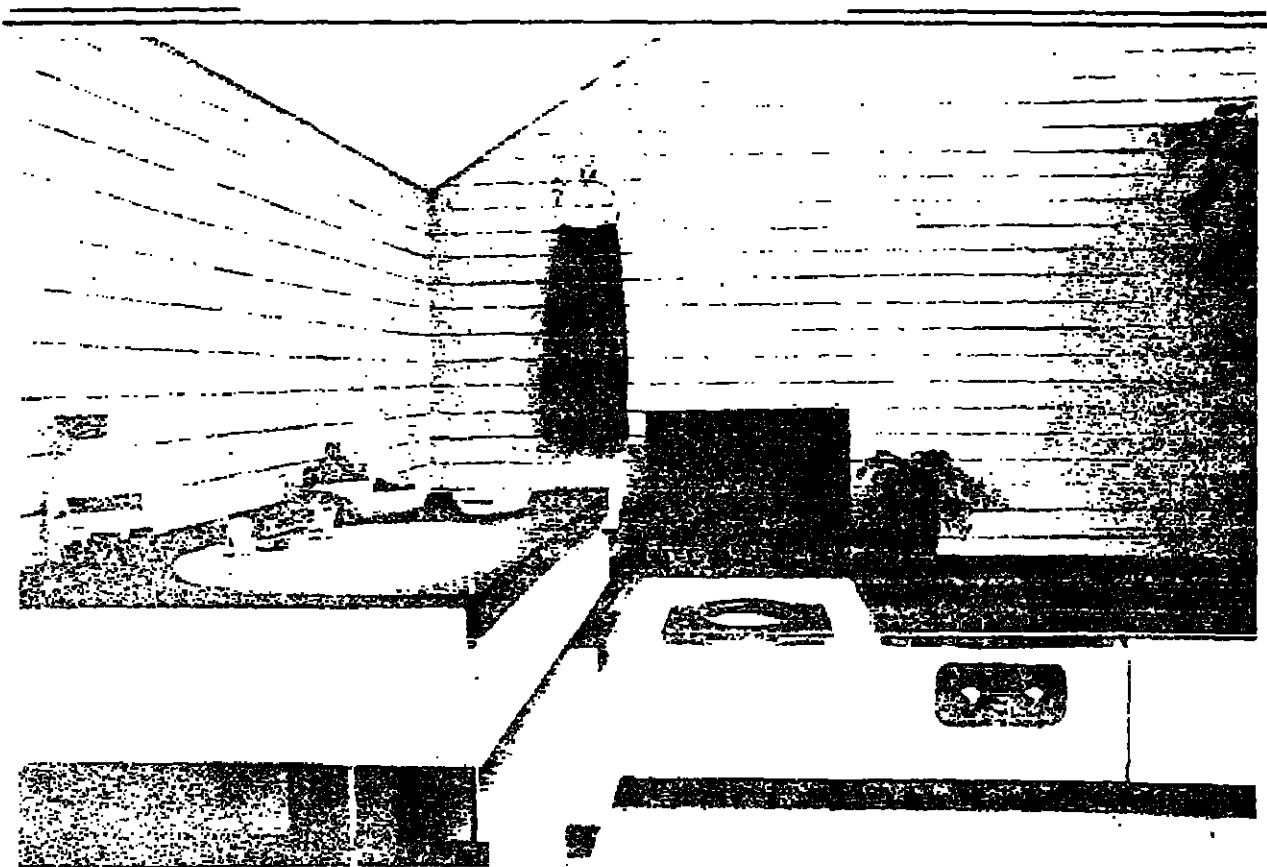
shades; latterly, rich, bright colours.

Britain was as much affected as other countries, and her manufacturers quickly met the new trends and even established some fresh ones.

Some new products include a modular bathroom suite on the lines of a fitted kitchen; heat-proof injection-moulded plastics washbasins; Italian-designed British bathroom furniture and some unconventional baths; a corner bath and a slim lavatory cistern; and gold-plated taps to traditional designs.



The generously sized Nagoya bath has an elliptical interior with a comfortable backrest at both ends.



The Magnum bathroom suite from Metex Industries is an application of the principle of the fitted kitchen to produce a complete fitted modular bathroom.

## Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Matham Nur

### The local housing problem

Jordanians have recently been facing a very difficult and frustrating problem; the shortage in houses and apartments. Rents are rising at an increasing rate, and young people who are planning to get married are suffering the most.

Economic theory explains that rents will rise when the increase in demand exceeds the increase in the supply of housing units.

Several factors have aggravated the shortage problem.

These factors are:

- 1) the June 1967 war and its aftermath, when thousands of displaced persons took up residence in Amman and Zarqa, the steady migration of young Jordanians from rural areas to the cities in search of employment,
- 2) the high natural population growth rate of 3.2 per cent,
- 3) social development and the new attitude of young people toward independent living after marriage which resulted in the proliferation of small family units.

In the past, the son normally lived with his family after he got married and shared all expenses. This extended family system is diminishing and a strong preference is emerging on the part of Jordanian newly weds to seek independent housing units.

In addition to all these factors, the tragic civil war in Lebanon has caused many business firms and international corporations to flee Beirut and set up offices in Amman. Consequently, the housing shortage has been magnified and rents pushed up to a level that no one could have predicted.

However, with the present rise in rents, we note that the private sector is responding positively by constructing new apartment buildings which appear more profitable than many other businesses.

But one cannot depend on the private sector to cure the problem, because the supply of houses to exceed demand for them. Nor does the phenomenon allow us to predict that rents will be lower, because statistics show that rents increased from 1960 to 1970, between 1966 and 1970. Housing in the country are estimated at about 15,000 units annually.

The private sector, apparently, is capable of providing the large number of

In addition the cost of building is rising fast which means that offering apartment at low rents are

The question that remains is whether Jordan do to improve the present situation, particularly for low-income groups? As was pointed out above, the private sector is motivated by a desire to maximise profit and can in no way solve the problem. This means that the government is required to shoulder the responsibility to realise this would burden the government with more duties and financial difficulties. However, if we look at the overall economic growth, we find that investment in projects may help significantly to Jordan's labour force and reduce the of skilled individuals.

Young Jordanians may be forced to rich oil producing Arab countries find that more than 40 per cent of come in Jordan will go to pay the rent in many other countries. Rents do not up more than 20 per cent of the budget. In addition, the government can benefit from the economies of scale by taking large scale housing projects far more economical than building family houses.



**THE QUEEN IN A WORLD OF ISLAM.** — East met West in London for one of the most gatherings of Muslims and Christians in recent history. The occasion was the inauguration of Majesty the Queen of the World of Islam Festival. This photograph shows her passing some of the early Islamic manuscripts. During her opening address the Queen stressed that the most enjoyable road towards the understanding of another civilisation was through its work. She went on to say "Modern communications and education have made it easier for every one to understand something of the wide variety of cultures, which the genius of the human spirit has created." The festival includes items from nearly 250 museums, libraries and private collections from 80 countries which are on show in London and throughout Britain. The main theme of the festival is to present a comprehensive study of Islamic civilisation and culture "from within." The theme and the main subjects are the religion, arts, sciences, literature, music and urban landscape.

## Gloomy forecast for Canadian economic recovery

TORONTO, CANADA — Canadians, who have suffered a much shallower depression/recession than did the U.S., are facing a less speedy pullout.

Unfortunately, they also are not expecting quite so much of a drop in the inflation rate—in 1976 at any rate.

The Consumer Board of Canada expects consumer prices to rise 9 per cent this year, just under the 10 per cent for 1975. Admittedly, the board has tended to be pessimistic and its calculation is a reduction of an earlier estimate of 10.5 per cent for 1976.

The government's anti-inflationary measures are predicted on an objective of 8 per cent inflation this year.

Other economists variously predict rates ranging between 8 per cent and 10 per cent.

Most economists seem to expect gross national product to increase around 5 per cent in real terms.

One favourable indication for good expectations is the general tone of spending restraint which has set in at all levels of government. Three provincial budgets have been presented, in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Ontario.

The federal budget is due in the first half of last year. But, as it seems almost certain some observers say, "what else could it do with all budgets, federal and provincial, in a more or less expansionary stance?"

Although Mr. Bouey clearly regards the actions of the bank as being of prime importance in the battle against inflation, he does say this about the efforts of the government's anti-inflation board, set up in mid-October:

"In Canada's present circumstances it is useful to supplement financial discipline by direct action to restrain increases in incomes and prices."

The anti-inflation board is struggling against the opposition of the Canadian Labour Council, "which recently pulled out of the Economic Council of Canada because of its opposition to wage and price controls," and against the administrative burdens it has had to face.

Bogged down with so many wage increases coming for review, it seems to have had its effect on wages, granting a number of 13-14 per cent increases where 30 per cent or more might have been accepted by the employers. What it has not been able to do is to restrain the overall need to cut inflation.

هنا من النهر



## Lithuania proves mass housing can be beautiful

VIENNA, LITHUANIA (CSM):

Mass housing does not have to be ugly, Vilnius architects believe they point to their award-winning Lazdynai district to prove.

Vytautas Balciunas, chief architect of the Town Planning Department, described it, the first to persuade architects that "industrial building architecture."

Balciunas noted, "It's not that the attitude of architects to mass industrial building is a very positive one. There were opportunities for different types of construction in industrial building, so there is less for the architect."

A second task was to persuade builders to accept modification in construction. This was especially difficult, given the inexperienced and rapid labour turnover in construction industry. Work had to drift to more pleasant jobs in factories after years in construction.

At the problems, Vilnius architects say they have succeeded their "efforts somehow to the sameness, the monotony of assembly line housing, to institute director

Vytautas Staskas.

Soviet architects in Moscow apparently agree, for the Lazdynai district received a coveted Lenin Prize after its completion in 1971.

Lazdynai does present a softer and more humane aspect than the usual harsh massifs of the identical high-rise apartment buildings that surround Soviet cities.

In a deliberate attempt "to preserve the irregular skyline," no two apartment houses have exactly the same contours. Almost every apartment has a view of the nearby pine and hazelnut woods. Moreover, in the trickiest innovation, buildings are on the vertical of the district's hillsides rather than sitting on the horizontal.

Great attention was paid to walkways. Rather than being utilitarian afterthoughts on leftover space, they are separated from roads, and laid out with an ear to quiet and an eye to pedestrian views.

They are real walking plazas, enlivened by pools, some modern sculpture, some large rocks used as decoration, and one old tree trunk that Mr Balciunas called the prize sculpture of the whole development.

In a departure from Slavic practices, and perhaps in a reflection of the Finnish regard for nature that has influenced Lithuanian architects, landscaping is considered important and is well maintained.

One elementary school in the area—which, like the apartments, was built at no extra unit cost, according to Mr. Balciunas—varies the district's architecture even more with its rows of geraniums, open brickwork in the interior, bright yellow doors, single-plank revolving wooden doors, carriage lamps, and flood of sun from the skylight.

To a layman the apartment construction seems less sloppy than the Soviet norm. The vertical outside seams between the cement slabs look better—trimmer and requiring less caulking—than the average.

Mr Balciunas ruefully deflected a compliment on this point, however, and observed, "We can't be proud of the quality of our construction."

He said that there is no slowing of speed of assembly here, a remedy that Western architects usually recommend to get more

even fits. Erection of an apartment house takes about six months from factory to opening.

The cost of mass housing here is 185 rubles per square meter of "living space," not counting kitchen, bathroom, and corridors.

This cost covers both building construction and local roads but not the trunk highway to the centre of Vilnius.

Lazdynai apartments—which house 42,000 people, or one-tenth of Vilnius' population—average nine square metres of living space per inhabitant, or 13.5 square metres total space. There are 15 different apartment floor plans.

In the future Mr. Balciunas expects mass housing to become more imaginative, as the local house-building plant is retooling its equipment in an 8 million ruble programme to vary the size of concrete slabs.

Starting in 1977 architects will be able to choose from 3 and 3.6-metre widths instead of having only today's standard 3.2-metre width.

The thickness of the floor/ceiling slabs will be increased to simplify insulation and increase soundproofing.



Walkways provide quiet havens for pedestrians with an accent on landscaping.

## How much are rocks responsible for pollution?

Traces of such heavy metals as lead, zinc, and mercury pollute the air and water in the earth's remotest places, even in the open sea and Arctic wastes.

Some of these traces are the dirty fingerprints of man. Others reflect natural sources. Now it appears that even the rocks contribute to the pollution.

Rocks evaporate or, to use the scientific terms for evaporation of a solid, they sublime. Dr. Edward D. Goldberg of Scripps Institution of Oceanography in the U.S.A. points out that they give up their substance with a selectivity that could account for the relative abundance of heavy metals in the atmosphere.

This puts such air pollution in new perspective. While man's contribution remains a cause for concern, it looks as though an important natural source has been overlooked.

There seems to be a universal pecking order for such metal contamination—lead, zinc, copper, manganese, nickel in order of decreasing atmospheric abundance. Dr. Goldberg notes that this also is the order of decreasing volatility for compounds of these metals studied at relatively high temperatures in the laboratory.

While he doesn't have com-

parable data for evaporation from rocks under natural conditions, he thinks the match between relative ease of evaporation and the relative abundance of the metals in air is significant.

While it may seem odd to think that solid rock can evaporate without melting, like a lump of dry ice that slowly disappears, Dr. Goldberg estimates that this exceedingly slow process is fast enough to maintain the relative abundance of the metals in air.

Commenting on a report he made in the journal Nature, Dr. Goldberg says that, in areas remote from man-made sources, natural pollution may be dominant.

Probably most of the lead in Antarctic air is natural, for instance. But the recent rise in lead residues found in Arctic air, snow, and ice undoubtedly reflects automobile pollution.

Such lead pollution washes out of the air in a couple of weeks and wouldn't survive the six-month journey from the northern

hemisphere to Antarctica.

Dr. Goldberg believes his findings renew basic, unanswered environmental questions. What regulates the composition of heavy metal contamination in air and sea? How much is natural, how much man-made? If evaporating rocks are significant polluters, what contributions do volcanoes make? And what about forest fires?

According to Dr. Goldberg it is becoming increasingly apparent that such fires are a major factor in moving material around the world, injecting a variety of chemicals into the air which disperses them widely.

None of this moderates the concern you should feel for man-made pollution, which adds to the natural contamination to which earthly life has adapted.

But until such questions as Dr. Goldberg raises are answered, we won't know from what baseline to measure mankind's contribution.

## Mysterious breakdown

The reason that people turn a strange shade of yellow when they get jaundice is that they have a high proportion of bilirubin in the blood. Bilirubin—the name suggests it—is a substance that appears in the bile. Its colour is orange-yellow, which accounts for the colour change of jaundice. The colour change of jaundice, gated at Leeds University by a team under the leadership of Dr. S. B. Brown, who has been working on various aspects of it for some years. They have, during this time, evolved a novel method of labelling oxygen breathed by animals. This is so that the "tagged" oxygen can be followed through the body and through the various breakdown reactions as it attacks the haemoglobin.

Red cells are not as long lived as the person they support! They die after about a hundred days of hard work and the body usually does an efficient job of removing them, breaking down the haemoglobin and generally getting rid of now unusable materials. But if something goes wrong with this process, then jaundice may follow.

The way in which haemoglobin is taken apart by the body is not entirely understood. One of its mysteries is that oxygen is involved in the process, yet oxygen is precisely what the haemoglobin is designed to, grasp and transport. Its complexities are being investigated at Leeds University by a team under the leadership of Dr. S. B. Brown, who has been working on various aspects of it for some years. They have, during this time, evolved a novel method of labelling oxygen breathed by animals. This is so that the "tagged" oxygen can be followed through the body and through the various breakdown reactions as it attacks the haemoglobin.

Dr. Brown has now been given a grant by the Medical Research Council to achieve, if possible, an accurate knowledge of the production of bilirubin, an obviously important process to understand.

## Huacas expensive no more

Costa Rica was one of the first Latin-American nations to issue postage stamps depicting precious artifacts from its rich past.

The stamp shown here, issued as part of an ancient art series in 1963-64, depicts a stone figure holding an arch. The ancient Indians of the Americans called this figure a huaca or sacred thing. (Today, huaca means any artifact found in the burial grounds of the ancient Indians.)

Huacas could take many different forms: They could be a piece of jewelry, a statue, a tree, even a bridge. Often, a huaca is nothing more than a pottery sherd, a tool, or a piece of a sculpture. It is usually something related to the buried Indian's status or occupation.

The most prized huacas, of course, are those found entombed with the chiefs. These are frequently made of gold, jade, or semi-precious stones. Sometimes weapons or bits of clothing are included.

From their discoveries of huacas at archaeological sites, scientists have been able to reconstruct the culture and history of entire civilizations.

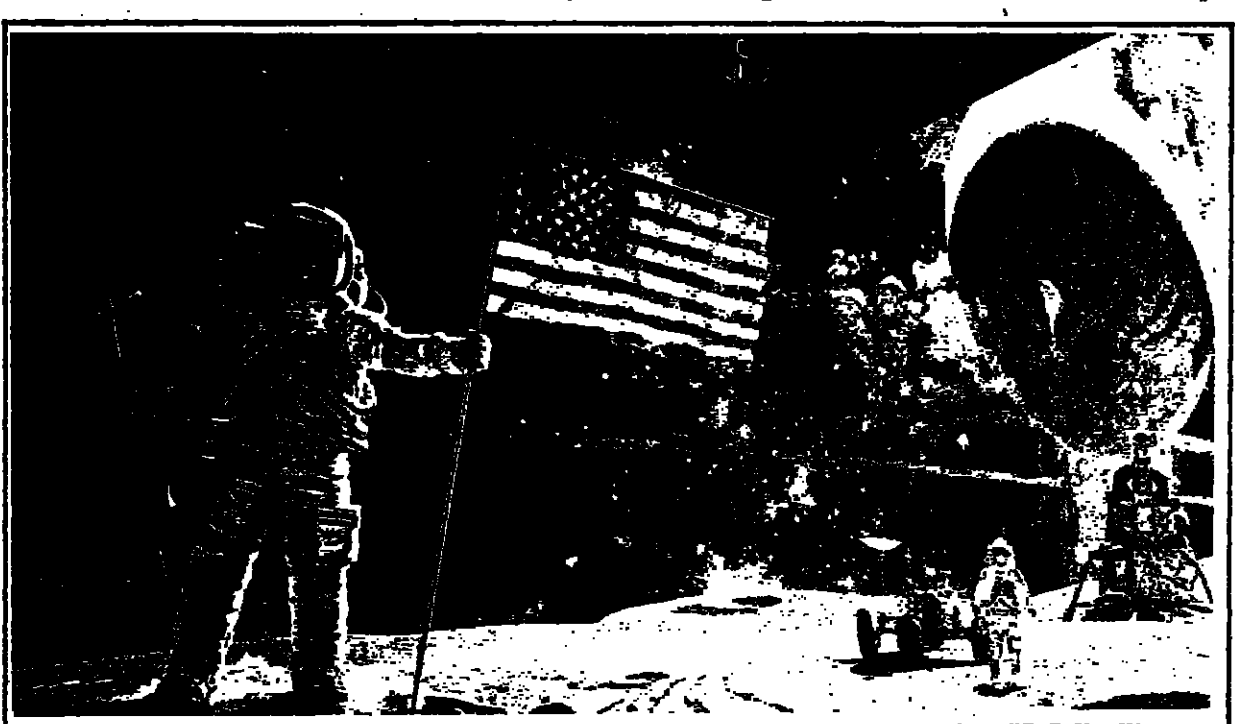
One of the most unusual reconstructions was the discovery by



1963-1964 Costa Rica stamp.

Neville Harte, an amateur archaeologist, of the lost-wax process of casting used by the ancient Indians of Panama. Mr Harte uncovered a complete set of tools and molds used by a silversmith; from them, he was able to deduce the ancient method of fashioning gold statues and jewelry.

Many people, knowing they cannot afford even one rare huaca, have satisfied their collecting urge by acquiring those Latin American postage stamps that depict some of the more beautiful items uncovered by the archaeologists.



MUSEUM ART. — "The Space Mural — A Cosmic View" by American artist Robert McCall will greet visitors in the lobby of the new National Aeronautics and Space Museum in Washington. A part of the Smithsonian Institution, the facility is due to open to the public on July 4, 1976, the 200th birthday of the United States. The huge L-shaped painting depicts the planting of the American flag on the Moon by an Apollo astronaut team.

## Where lunch and dine Today

First e, Jebel Amman. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

### CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

### STEAKHOUSE

Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

advertising in above columns kindly contact "Spot wa" Tel. 38869 Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

### Television

Channel 3 & 6:

1:00 Quran  
1:20 Cartoons  
1:40 Arabic programme  
1:00 News in Arabic  
1:30 Family programme  
1:30 Arabic series  
1:15 Reportage

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 Dirty Sally  
9:10 Variety show  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Movie of the week (On both channels)

### Amman Airport

Departures:

1:15 Beirut  
1:00 Aqaba  
1:45 Beirut (MEA)  
1:30 Damascus  
1:40 Cairo  
1:00 Geneva, Bruxelles, Amsterdam  
1:30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen  
1:00 London  
1:30 Paris  
1:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

Arrival:

8:10 Kuwait  
9:20 Muscat, Doha  
9:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi  
9:40 Karachi, Dubai  
9:50 Tehran  
10:25 Doha, Baghdad  
10:40 Aqaba  
10:50 Beirut  
16:00 Damascus  
18:10 Cairo  
18:20 Frankfurt  
19:30 Beirut (MEA)  
20:50 London (BA)

### Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7:00 Breakfast show  
7:30 New Bulletin  
7:45 Morning melodies  
8:00 Sign off  
8:45 Once upon a time  
9:00 Listener's choice  
10:00 Sign off  
12:00 Pop session (part I)  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Pop session (part II)  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Radio Magazine  
14:30 Melody Time  
15:00 Concert hour  
16:00 Old favourites  
16:30 Easy listening  
17:00 Pop session (part III)  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Listener's Choice  
18:30 Varieties  
18:45 Songs  
19:00 News Bulletin  
19:10 Songs  
19:30 Sign off

### Market Prices

Almonds (local): 200-240  
Apples (golden): 160-200  
Apples (starken): 160-220  
Apples (double red): 300-360  
Bananas: 150-190  
Bell pepper: 120-180  
Cauliflower: 70-130  
Carrots (yellow): 40-65  
Cucumbers (small): 140-180  
Cherry: 300-360  
Cucumbers (large): 80-120  
Eggplant (large): 100-140  
Eggplant (small): 120-150  
Grape leaves: 240-280  
Grape fruit: 50-65  
Green beans: 200-280  
Garlic (green): 60-80  
Hot pepper: 120-180  
Lemon: 70-100  
Lettuce (small): 15-30  
Lettuce (large): 40-60  
Horse beans: 50-70  
Marrow (small): 50-70  
Marrow (large): 15-30  
Orange: 130-160  
Onions (green): 100-140  
Onions (local): 50-70

Onions (imported): 100-140  
Potatoes (imported): 80-110  
Potatoes (local): 80-100  
Peas: 120-180  
Spinach: 70-100  
Tangerines: 120-160  
Tomatoes: 80-140

### Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Tuameh Fanek (21588)  
Dr. Ali Hawamdeh (25015)  
Pharmacists:  
Habaieb (42930)  
Central (24117)  
Hashimi (51822)  
Jerusalem (39655)  
Neel (44433)  
Ahram (63911)

## Tonight's TV Features

### DIRTY SALLY THE CONVICT

Sally and Pike help an escaped convict evade justice for his wife is pregnant and needs his presence.



### MOVIE OF THE WEEK

BUS RILEY'S BACK IN TOWN

Starring: Anne Margaret, Michaels Parkes

Young man returns from Navy and finds his former sweetheart who flitted him for a wealthy man, ready to resume relationship.

### SATURDAY VARIETY SHOW

SAN REMO SONG CONTEST 1976

A one hour colour varieties of the top Italian songs which entered the 1976 San Remo song contest.

## Ali favourite in Maryland fight against Young

LANDOVER, Maryland, Apr. 30 (R) — Muhammad Ali was an overwhelming favourite to add Jimmy Young to his log of successful title defences in tonight's 15-round world heavyweight championship match at the Capital Centre here.

Young, an excellent boxer but light hitter, was not expected to pose much of a threat to Ali's crown. But challenger, 27, had trained hard and appeared ready for an effort in what he called his "chance of a lifetime."

Ali, on the other hand, was lackadaisical in training and at yesterday's weigh-in he scaled 230 pounds, (104.3 kilograms), the heaviest of his career for a fight. Young was 209 pounds (94.8 kilograms).

"My guy is getting middle-age spread," laughed Angelo Dundee, Ali's trainer, as he looked at the roll of fat above the champion's trunks.

There were no established odds on the fight and little betting was reported. One Nevada oddsmaker, asked to quote a price, said he would rate young a 15-1 outsider.

Most of the wagering, on a private basis, was on how long the bout would last. The consensus was that Ali would stop Young sometime between the fifth and 10th rounds.

Also fighting on tonight's card

## Workers Federation calls for more unity

AMMAN. — On the occasion of International Labour Day, or May Day, the General Federation of Workers' Associations called on all its members to unite and form a single force to help build the new modern state.

In a communique issued Friday, the Federation appealed to all workers not to forget their fellow brethren who are toiling under Israeli occupation. These workers have succeeded, in spite of the state of oppression under which they are living, to produce a national upheaval which shook the very foundations of Israel's institutions.

The workers, the communique added, should succeed in becoming the decisive factor in the power struggle between exploiters and exploited, to ensure a fair distribution of wealth.

The communique reviewed the Federation's efforts to obtain a

new labour code in harmony with the recent economic and social developments which the country is experiencing, and to establish strong relations based on respect between workers and employers.

The Federation also called upon the Arab Workers Federation and international groups to support the struggle of workers and inhabitants of the occupied territories.

U.S. military team dines with officials

AMMAN. — The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker Thursday evening gave a dinner banquet at the Al Hussein Youth City in honour of the U.S. military college delegation which arrived here Thursday morning for a three-day visit.

The dinner banquet was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zeid Rifa'i, the Minister of Culture and Information Salah Abu Zeid, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, the Armed Forces Chief of Staff and his assistants, the U.S. Ambassador to Jordan and top U.S. embassy officials and Jordanian army officers.

U.S. coast guards to pay for 200-mile limit

WASHINGTON, D.C., (CSM) — For the U.S. Coast Guard, enforcement of the new 200-mile fishing limit zone poses major challenges — especially money.

Already operating on a bare-bones budget, relying on older vessels and a manpower level of only 36,000 personnel, the Coast Guard has its work cut out for it

in measuring up to its motto Semper Paratus (Always Ready).

The guard's mission already includes harbour security, rescue at sea, the International Ice Patrol, responsibility for prevention of drug smuggling into the U.S. by sea, maintaining the extensive buoyage system in all U.S. coastal waters (including the Great Lakes) enforcement of the federal Boating Act, enforcement of various merchant marine safety laws, oceanographic research, icebreaker operations in northern waters, and other responsibilities.

Yet, according to top Coast Guard officials, enforcement of the new Fishery Conservation and Management Act — signed April 13 by President Ford — which takes effect in March, 1977, is already presenting major problems for the nation's smallest military service.

New ships and aircraft are needed. Seamen must be trained in new skills.

To prepare for the fisheries patrolling, the Coast Guard: — It mulling reactivation of two cutters and operation of two offshore tenders which were to be phased out.

— Planning use of some retired Air Force planes until new aircraft — perhaps up to 10 planes — are acquired.

— Deploying five short-range helicopters currently maintained on a partial-use basis.

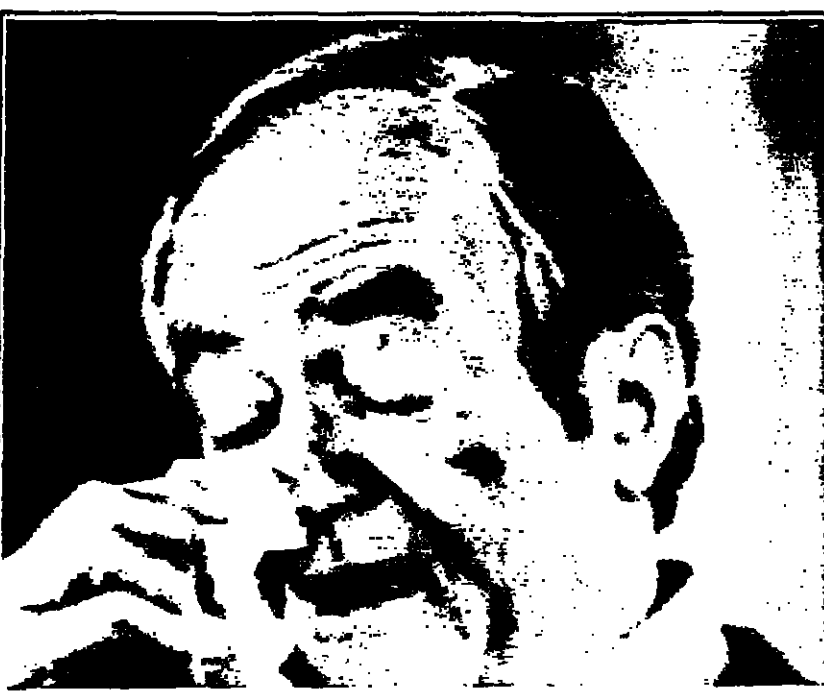
The key to the new Coast Guard patrol mission will be self-contained and highly mobile "strike teams" which can be called to duty when necessary.

For its part, the highly respected — a branch of the Department of Transportation, not the Pentagon — must operate on a projected fiscal year 1977 budget of \$1.2 billion. This is up slightly from the fiscal 1976 budget of \$1.1 billion — but only equal to the cost of one Navy Trident submarine.

According to Coast Guard officials, the force is often hard-pressed to perform its existing sea duties. It has 112 helicopters, 55 fixed-wing aircraft, 34 cutters, 5 ice breakers, and 75 patrol craft, plus several thousand smaller craft.

Coast Guard spokesmen stress that the 200-mile "fishing zone" is just that — and not territorial waters closed to foreign boats. The new law prevents fishermen from other countries fishing in the 200-mile band unless there are more fish in any particular region than American fishermen can harvest.

Liberia tomorrow for Senegal.



REACTION TO HIS STATEMENT. — Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Democrat-Minn.) is seen at his news conference Thursday after announcing he would not make a bid for the presidency. He turned to his wife Muriel, tears running down his cheeks, and complained of the glare from the television lights. (AP wirephoto).

## Moroccan envoy accuses Algeria of domination plan

RANGOON, Apr. 30 (R) — Mr. Mohammed Boucetta, special envoy for King Hassan of Morocco, today accused Algeria of trying to create a state in the Sahara with the aim of dominating it.

Mr. Boucetta told Reuters that his country severed diplomatic ties with Algeria after it recognized the so-called Republic of Sahara.

"One of the basic decisions we made was to break diplomatic relations with any country which endangers our national sovereignty and territorial integrity or with any third party which helps those confronting us in the area," he said.

Mr. Boucetta said he was touring several Asian countries to explain Morocco's position and latest developments "in our region, especially in Sahara."

He has already visited Teheran, Peking, Tokyo, Manila, Jakarta,

Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. He will leave here tomorrow for Singapore and then proceed to Colombo before returning home.

Smith for coalition

[Continued from page 1] of the majority of Africans.

He could give no time scale for achieving support or detail how it would be gauged.

Asked if the new initiative were part of a wider plan, Mr. Smith said: "This is the beginning of a new initiative. I don't think you ever come to the end of a new initiative. This is a continuing exercise and as and when we are ready for more steps, these will be announced."

Mr. Smith said he was awaiting an approach from the American government following its offer to use "good offices" in seeking a settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

The force is already planning patrolling of the 200-mile zone.

"We know where foreign boats will be fishing based on historical patterns," says one spokesman. "Then, we'll make random checks in other areas."

Primary patrolling will concentrate in areas where commercial fishing is most feasible.

In all, the Coast Guard inherits up to two million square miles in the new fishing zone — a territory so large in size that daily, permanent patrol would be impossible, according to a spokesman.

Alaska will present special problems, according to the spokesman, since (with one-third of the entire U.S. coastline) the Coast Guard has only two boats there, with a third boat sharing patrol duties elsewhere.

Blast work of saboteurs

[Continued from page 1] se was injured or killed near the gates of the imposing, stone-walled embassy in Anti-Revisionist Street.

A statement from a foreign ministry spokesman simply said the incident was "an act of sabotage by a counter-revolutionary" and investigations were continuing.

The statement was the second time this month that counter-revolutionaries were accused of political violence in Peking.

On April 5 rioters set fire to cars and a building in Tien An Men Square — the worst violence here since the turbulent 1960s Cultural Revolution.

U.S. to recognise Angola

[Continued from page 1] of State Kissinger's recent major speech on Rhodesia by denying that it was likely to lead to a massacre.

The official said here that it was currently beyond the power of black nationalist guerrillas to win a war against the white minority regime of Premier Ian Smith.

Dr. Kissinger himself told reporters: "What the administration intends to do is avoid a massacre and create a basis by which responsible leaders can find a way of settling this conflict without a massacre and without violence."

Dr. Kissinger was due to leave Liberia tomorrow for Senegal.

## OAU team arrives in Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, Apr. 30 (R) — Security forces stood by today as a fact-finding mission from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) arrived here to discuss one of the continent's toughest problems.

The commission, set up by an OAU ministerial conference in Addis Ababa in February, is gathering information on the situation in the Red Sea territory, where France plans to hold a referendum on the question of independence.

Thousands of demonstrators lined the route from the airport, most of them supporters of the African Popular League for Independence (LPAI), which challenges French plans for the future of its last colony in Africa.

Supporters of the territory's chief minister, Mr. Ali Aref Bourhan, lined a different part of the route. Mr. Aref's ruling National Independence Union is seeking independence in close association with France.

The team, which arrived from Somalia, was expected here on Wednesday, but it stayed longer than expected in the territory's two vitally-interested neighbours, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Much of Ethiopia's foreign trade passes through Djibouti and Somalia claims the enclave as part of greater Somalia. France has announced it will give the territory independence at a date still unspecified.

Brezhnev meets automobile workers

MOSCOW, Apr. 30 (AFP) — A Soviet telecast showed party chief Leonid Brezhnev today at a meeting in Moscow factory.

Mr. Brezhnev rarely takes part in such meetings with rank-and-file workers "because of my work," as he explained from a platform in the Likhachev automobile factory, to which he awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

During a relaxed and joking speech, Mr. Brezhnev recalled his own past as a worker and said that each chance he had to meet with workers was "a source of inspiration and optimism."

Mr. Brezhnev, who was accompanied by Central Committee secretaries Mikhail Suslov and Andrei Kirilenko, praised the working class as "taking part in the Soviet foreign policy of peace by being the basis if its economic

## Direct phone service starts for 3 Gulf states

ABU DHABI, Apr. 30 (R) — Another big leap in the development of communications in the once-remote gulf was made today with the introduction of international subscriber telephone dialling between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Qatar and from the UAE to Bahrain.

A spokesman for Cable and Wireless, the British company rating telecommunications in all three state new service was the start of a project to link the oil-rich region with dialling.

He said the service introduced ahead of order to meet the demand for telecom brought about by the economies of the gulf states.

Direct dialling already exists between Qatar and Bahrain. The next phase is planned when Bahrain will open to the UAE and phase within a year when Saudi Arabia are expected up with the system.

Before today, businessmen have flooded into the star because of the economy could sometimes make a call to town a few miles away.

Exports to S up 30

AMMAN. — Jordan's Syria during 1975 reached a value of JD3,588,000, 2,874,000 in 1974, it in figures released by the Department of Jordanian imports during 1975 totalled Main items exported tables and fruits, products, pharmaceuticals, dry batteries, and gas.

Main items imported cattle, wheat seeds, clothes, underwear, lenses, cotton textiles, and are.

Gromyko en French visit

[Continued from page 1] national problems and tensions.

The communique attached to the "total of the provisions of of last summer's Helsinki conference on Europe and cooperation."

It also called for "fellings of between the two people create a climate favourable to the fulfilment of that France and the propose to carry out

Efforts still had to be made to overcome housing problems, "which still affect many people," he said, and the problem of the quality of goods.

"All our plans and the entire policy of our party are geared to the main goal of making life better for the Soviet people," the Kremlin leader declared.

It was the 69-year-old Mr. Brezhnev's first public speech since the party's 25th congress in late February.

# A

## Fly the Royal Jet

## Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly off the top Friday after a quietly firm session. Sentiment was encouraged by the steadiness of sterling and news that the U.K. inflation rate has been halved, dealers said.

Government stocks were higher by up to 1/8 among long dated loans after initial rises of up to 3/8 point, dealers added. Shorts gained 1/16 to 1/8 point.

Leading industrials gained between 2p to 4p. At 15.00 the F.T. Index was up 2.9 at 415.1.

Oils were mostly easier on balance after a mixed session, while banks eased by around 5p after a steady opening.

Mining shares were higher among gold producers following the higher gold bullion fix. Australians were firmer on home markets and the rise in the investment dollar premium, dealers added.

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